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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

Meeting To-Night.

Hon. F. HASSAUREK will speak in Concert Hall this evening. He is an eloquent and able advocate of the Union cause, and our German fellow-citizens are specially invited to attend. We doubt not this will be one of the most interesting and numerously attended meetings of the campaign. As it is near the close of the canvass, let it be a rouser.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I copy the following from this morning's *Commercial*, being true facts, for I read them. I quote: "Among the banners bearing *appropriate* mottoes, we may mention the following: 'We'll give the Devil his Jews.'" The above was in the Third ward delegation. I quote: "The Jew Belmont with Jewish countenance and beard."

Now, Mr. Editor, I expected to read some comment on these Constitutional (?) free insinuations at a whole race, because one or two happens to be Israelites. I am sorry that such a large number of Jewish readers of the *Commercial* were disappointed this morning at your silence in reference to that outrage on millions of people who are as loyal as any hearts in God's universe.

Let me hope, not for my own part, for I heed them not, but for the sake of those who feel themselves hurt deeply; and for the sake of the Republican ballot box, I trust some remarks in reference to this may be made. Yours truly,

A JEW.

We need not assure our correspondent that we concede his criticism to be just, and his objection well taken. This, no doubt, on reflection, will be conceded by those of our friends in the Third Ward who, through a desire to give prominence to Mr. Belmont, thoughtlessly but offensively included a class of citizens, many of whom we know to be true and loyal to the country, and who, as a body, may properly object. We are sure that there is not a Union man who does not regret that such a transparency should have been borne, and we can safely say that none regret it more than those who were betrayed into exhibiting more zeal than wisdom. We are assured by members of the Union Committee that that body had no knowledge of the transparency, but deeply regret the circumstance.

A too literal reproduction, without revision, at a late hour of the night, of the features of the procession, gave place in our columns to that which, in common with Union men, we do not approve.

—Since the above was written, we have learned that the transparency read as follows: "The Devil may have his *Jews*—Belmont and Rothschilds." From this it appears that, whatever may be thought of the taste dispinyed, the transparency carried with it an explanation which materially modifies its offensiveness.

The Union Procession.

Of course there were many things connected with the procession on Thursday night which our reporters unavoidably failed to obtain. In fact the magnitude and magnificence of the demonstration, and the surpassed the anticipations of all concerned and interested in it that it would have been very strange if, notwithstanding the copiousness of our report, we had not missed a hundred displays well worthy of notice.

Among the most striking expressions given on canvas we found the following yesterday morning over the entrance to the Dry Goods establishment of Christian Hess, No. 116 Market street:

"Germania is my mother,
Columbia is my bride,
How could I be?
Why should I be
A traitor to
My Country?"

The popular boarding establishment of Miss Fulton, in Fourth street, near Wood, was lighted up from top to bottom, including the office of Dr. James King, late Surgeon General of this State. From the balcony, the flag that had been carried amid the storm of battle by the Pittsburgh Rifles, was waved by the ladies as soon as the detachments of the procession passed on their way to take their places in the line.

An enthusiastic and patriotic young American sends us the following succinct account of some very inexcusable conduct on the part of sundry malicious Copperheads towards a portion of the procession:

To the Editor of the Daily Commercial:

The loyal boys of the First ward, like their fathers, read your paper, and as "Young America" ever likes to be first in every thing, was satisfied that in your notice of the torchlight procession, you did not mention that thirty of us, with Chinese lanterns, our country's flag and its transparencies on each side of which we had painted "Our Mothers have taught us to love God, our country and it's flag;" on another, "A loyal girl is a joy forever;" and on the third, "Loyal hearts and willing hands" we shouldered our knapsacks." Our transparency was torn in fragments by bricks and stones, thrown, some of them, by full grown Copperheads. In the shadow of the building many of us were knocked down in our resistance to their attempt of firing our flag. And now tell us boys of Sixty-four, who encountered the first attempt to apply a torch to this glorious emblem of our nationality should be allowed to live in this Land of Liberty?

A FIRST WARD BOY.

Grant's Steady Progress.

Persons of a dismal turn of mind, says the New York *Post*, are daily heard indulging in valetudinations of disaster to General Grant in his advance upon Richmond, and the pestilent fellows to whom the defeat of our armies would be joyful news, loudly proclaim the campaign a failure—echoing with silly glee the falsehoods of the Chicago platform. It happens, for the comfort of one of these partizans and a mortification of the other, that the mails of to-day bring to us, from these different quarters, concurrent testimony of the good prospects for Grant's success.

First—Dr. J. W. Ross, a loyal clergyman from North Carolina, who arrived at Washington yesterday from North Carolina, says, "It is now apparent to the rebel authorities that General Grant has been affording facilities to General Lee to receive his reinforcements, when Grant, by a sudden spring of his hoop, will close on the last gap, and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Governor Vance says, is Grant's plan, which has given Jeff. Davis much concern, who is in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether, having repeatedly implored General Lee to do so, and not incur the risk of a capitulation of his army." This was told to Dr. Ross, just before leaving Raleigh, by an aid on Gov. Vance's staff.

Second—The well informed Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion* says: "The army, after its reconoissance, is resting from its labors. It is generally understood that the effect of the great secret which was inflicted upon the rebels is that of intense fear. There is no doubt but that Richmond is at the mercy of General Grant, whenever he sees fit to surround and take it. I do not think it will be done by any direct attack, but by a series of strategies that will develop themselves in time. We lost but few men in the fight of Thursday. Not near as many as were represented at first."

Third—A letter from Butler's camp on the James river, to the Boston *Advertiser*, announces the steady progress of our engineering operations before Richmond, and it thus a corner of the curtian thus:

"The country around here is an intrenched camp—all directions—completely honeycombed with rifle pits. The amount of labor performed by the army of the James is truly wonderful, and the works now going on are enough to keep idle employed for a considerable time. If it were asked what is the necessity of all this, I suppose the answer would be that it is intended to make the taking of Richmond a sure thing, and if it does not thunder all round before long, all signs will fail. At any rate, it may safely be affirmed that it is impossible for the enemy to advance in any direction where the territory is now held by us, and when all the arrangements are completed, the doomed city must fall, unless defended by an army vastly superior to any the enemy have yet had. It may be said that they can maintain a defensive policy, and inasmuch as the city is well fortified, they can hold it as well as we can hold our own lines. But the difficulty is that, for the sake of odd, present commanders, the posture of affairs in regard to transportation is entirely changed, for while we can carry everything by water to within a very few miles of Richmond, all their line of transportation must be more than a hundred miles; and when some further advance is made as we are strong, steady and dangerous approaches we are now making in all directions, it is impossible to doubt that the city must fall."

Nor should it be forgotten that Grant took nearly a year to reduce Vicksburg—whereas he has lain less than six months before Richmond. But he took the Mississippi stronghold, and with it thirty thousand men, and rebel general officers and munitions of war by the thousand. Steadily and surely he is drawing his lines tightly around the stronger position at Richmond, and he can do there what he did at Vicksburg by strategy, without flinging thousands of men upon Rebel bayonets and the muzzles of countless Rebel cannon. Richmond is harder to take than Vicksburg, and if he has not completed the labor in the last case in one-half the time required to finish it in the first one, it is because he knows his own business better than his critics do.

STATUTES GOVERNING ELECTIONS.

The Soldiers' Voting Law.

There is probably no subject in which the people of this country are so universally interested as the law relating to elections, and yet on which there is so much speculation at the very periods—the recurring election,—when it should be most fully and plainly understood. We propose to point out some clauses in this law which are of special importance to electors at this time, the more so owing to the desperate game which the enemies of the Government appear determined to play at the polls on Tuesday.

In the first place, the law of elections in this State provides that no person who is not a voter in this State—i. e. no alien, nor citizen of any other State, no person not having the right to vote at any poll in the State, unless a son or sons of a citizen who has the right to vote in the State, is allowed to appear at any polling place for the purpose of distributing tickets, or endeavoring to influence qualified voters in reference to the ticket they are to deposit in the ballot box. The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of $100 and imprisonment. This, we think, is sufficiently explicit and ought to keep away from the polling places the unqualified persons who are accustomed to prowl thereabout for electioneering purposes.

Next, we would call attention to the law in reference to persons voting on the strength of false certificates. The persons held to be liable for offense under this clause are those who issue, or publish, or in any way dispose of to any person desiring to vote, any receipt or assessment, or any certificate which may mislead or be calculated to mislead any inspector or Judge of election, and those who procure and use such instruments with intent to qualify themselves for the privilege of voting. The penalty in this case is a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $500, and imprisonment for not less than six months.

These things we have thought best to point out, as we understand that arrangements have been made by the opponents of Popular Government in this country for a course of operations at the polls on Tuesday, which if carried out, beyond all doubt, involve a violation of both the clauses in the election law to which we have referred. We counsel our friends—the friends of the Union and the Government—to be on the look out for all attempts at infraction upon the law, and to take the proper steps in the premises. The clauses to which we have referred are as follows, and are to be found on the 282d page of *Purdon's Digest*.

99.—If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election in any county, for the purpose of distributing tickets or influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

103.—If any person shall knowingly publish, utter or exhibit any false or forged list, receipt, or certificate, with intent to impose the same upon, or deceive any inspector or judge at any election as aforesaid, such persons shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years.

There is still another portion of this subject which claims attention, and that is, the conduct at the polls in reference to the votes of the soldiers. Any person to whom a soldier may have sent his ballot, in a sealed envelope, is to deliver it unopened to the proper election officer who is to open it in presence of the election board, then to drop the ballot and the envelope into the ballot-box so that it may be canvassed in the same manner as other ballots. The person who has been charged with the delivery of the soldier's ballot must not open the envelope containing it, nor in any way tamper there with, as he may have to testify under oath on that very point, and would, in case of perjury, render himself liable to be imprisoned and fined. This law provides fully for the protection of the people against imposition, however, by giving to any person the right to challenge soldiers' votes on the same grounds as they would proceed to challenge the votes of any other citizens who might be present while challenged. The foregoing are the terms of the law "to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service, passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, and in order that our readers who are interested in this matter may inform themselves more thoroughly and authoritatively on the subject we quote the clauses we have referred to:

SEC. 34.—The elector, to whom such ballot shall be sent, shall, on the day of the election, and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope, so directed, unopened, to the proper election officer, who shall open the same, in presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same, in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify on oath, that the envelope, so delivered by him, is the same sent to the same elector by him, and that the same has not been opened, or the contents thereof changed, or altered in any way, by him, or any other persons.

SEC. 35.—The right of any person, thus offering to vote, at any such election, may be challenged, for the same causes, that it could be challenged, if he were personally present, and for no other reason or cause.

SEC. 37.—Any person, who shall wilfully and corruptly make and subscribe any false affidavit, or make any false oath, touching any matter or thing provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, in the State penitentiary, not exceeding five years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by either, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

We have presented these observations, at this time, knowing that they will be useful. The knowledge of the law on the very points we have referred to will be an element of power which every active Union voter should wield with a will on Tuesday.

Union Meeting at Elizabeth Borough.

To-day at noon, a meeting of loyal men will be held at Elizabeth Borough, and will be addressed by Rev. Col. Granville Moody, of Ohio Hon. P. C. Shannon, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. James Veech, and Major A. M. Brown. Union men going from this city meet at Wilkins Hall, at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the Governor.

In the Name and by Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day to returning thanks to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls. Now, therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtain, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth, observe THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, instant, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;
For the continuance of health;
For the prosperity of industry;
For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;

For the success which he has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors,

And for the manifold blessings which he has heaped upon us, unworthy;

And that they do, meet together, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase His merciful favor towards us during the year to come, so that rebellion, being overthrown, peace may be restored to the distracted country, and in every State, with grateful and loving accord the incense of Praise and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His holy name. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE STAMP DUTY—DECISION.—Inquiry having been made of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue whether notes require an extra stamp for interest, the following reply has been received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1864.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 31st ult., that a note for the payment of five thousand dollars requires a stamp of two dollars and fifty cents. The stamp duty of a note or mortgage is measured by the amount expressed on the face of such papers, and therefore it does not include the amount of interest that may accrue.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

GEN. BUTLER IN A NEW COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, November 4.

It is reported that Major General Butler, who left yesterday for New York, has gone there to assume temporarily command of the Eastern Department, in place of General Dix, who will, however, be returned in the Department to act in conjunction with Gen. Butler.

MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

Speeches by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Gen. Keirnan, of Ohio, Hon. P. C. Shannon, and George Francis Train—Unbounded Enthusiasm.

Concert Hall was again filled last evening to its utmost capacity with loyal Union men. The meeting was presided over by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., assisted by Joseph Dilworth, J. H. Ebbert, Harvey Childs, J. N. Hofstott, and John Allender, as Vice-Presidents, J. W. Paul and others acting as Secretaries.

On taking the chair Mr. Marshall made a few appropriate remarks, at the close of which he introduced Brigadier General James L. Kiernan to the meeting. After a few introductory remarks the General reviewed the history of our country, and hastily sketched the course of England towards Ireland and Hindostan, and the manner in which she keeps those countries divided and torn into factions. He next drew an analogy between the course England has openly taken in Ireland and India, and that which she has insidiously pursued towards the United States. From the success she had met with from the carrying out of her policy in Ireland and India, she did not hesitate to try it in the United States. As long as the Colonies on the Pacific coast of our continent were subject to her and put money in her purse, she was content to let us conduce to her vanity and interests; but when tired of her own oppressions and taxations, we rose against her, won our freedom at the sword's point, and declared ourselves a daring, free Republic, and she saw our future progress, she resolved upon our downfall. Never did imperious Carthage feel more jealous of rising Rome, than perfidious Albion feels towards the rising power of "Young America." She had left us the fearful legacy of slavery, and she resolved that it should be the apple of discord, and if possible, the means of our destruction. We abolished slavery in the West Indias solely that she might raise dissentions on the subject here, and for forty years has she fanned our flame of discord. God sometimes makes use of the wicked for good ends, and England's machinations for our destruction will be the means of our regeneration from the incentuts and hidious crime of slavery. He next discussed the position of parties in the United States, and give his reasons for leaving the "Democratic" party, and concluded with an urgent appeal to those he was addressing to do their whole duty on Tuesday next.

Mr. Marshall next introduced Hon. P. C. Shannon to the meeting. This gentleman was received with three rousing cheers, and before proceeding with his address he proposed three more rounds for Lincoln and the Union. He claimed to be a Democrat—a Douglas Democrat—and asserted that he had never voted an opposition State or National ticket until the last Gubernatorial election. He pronounced the leaders of the present so-called Democratic party blind and base leaders. They were the men who denied the soldier his right to vote. Was there a Democratic man in the ranks of the army be deprived of his right to vote? What had the soldier done to merit such treatment? He arraigned the Democratic party as being responsible for the fall of Sumter. There's a band of music was heard, and the speaker said he supposed the Train had arrived, and he would be compelled to take passage for his seat. When the Train was coming in on time, the speaker proceeded with his remarks. Who stuffed the ballot boxes in New York? He (the speaker) opposed fraud in any but if they persisted in tampering with the purity of the ballot-box he was in favor of giving them a "free fight." He had never said a harsh word against Gen. McClellan, and he would join in slander against any man. If any man was willing to assume the responsibility of voting for him, let him do so—for himself he could not. Copperheads should go South and kneel at the foot-stool of Jeff. Davis and seek protection from him. The name of Democracy had lost its charm—its once cherished and honored principles were among the things that were. The stars that adorn the shoulders of George B. McClellan were given to him by Abraham Lincoln. Grant had fallen into bad company, which reminded him of the man who once fell among thieves.

Mr. Train here made his appearance on the stand, Judge Shannon gave way, and Mr. Marshall introduced the gentlemanly to the audience, who received him with three cheers.

Mr. Train commenced by describing in a lively manner how distasteful his presence had been to the English gentry, owing to his having espoused the cause of the Irish, and how they put him in prison, where he made more noise inside than outside, so much so that they became afraid of his demoralizing the other prisoners, and sent an order for his release. He was going on to say how he had visited the Irish in the very heart of London when Mr. A. McTighe, who was seated on the platform, shouted "That's so, for I was there." Mr. Train turned suddenly round, and addressing Mr. McTighe said, "O, yes, I remember you well; you were in No. 1." This was such a practical and well-timed joke that the vast audience was convulsed with laughter. Mr. McTighe enjoying it as much as any one else.

Mr. Train then proceeded to the subject of the hour—the Union, shall it be saved or lost? He said—Not being a politician, I care nothing about the charges of political parties. I went to Washington to get the Democratic Convention postponed. I found that the whole Convention was in the hands of two organizations, one the house of Rothschild, and the other the Albany regency. I was determined to have the Convention postponed and to make Belmont back down. The time was fixed for the convention to meet, and I had only forty-four Democrats, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, to sign a paper requesting the postponement. Belmont refused to postpone. I then found Thomas E. Florence, the real Chairman of the Democratic Committee appointed at Charleston, and I was convinced that the convention postponed. You know as well as I that there were many Republicans anxious for a change among them were Wade, Davis, Chase, Pomeroy and others. Lincoln was not my choice for one term for the Presidency, and I wanted a man nominated at Chicago that these Republicans could endorse. I met Horace Greeley before he and Jewett went to Niagara Falls, and Seward, Clay and other Southern men in Canada, having gone to find out how we could stop the war honorably to both parties. I went to the Chicago Convention. They knew I was there for McClellan, because I didn't see much difference between Lincoln and McClellan on the war question. I asked the Democrats, "What is your issue before the country? Where is the issue?" I took the stump and made speeches to the Democrats at Chicago against Lincoln, and I applied every charge against Lincoln to McClellan. I said Lincoln was charged with making illegal arrests, and I pointed them to McClellan's illegal arrests. I showed them that Lincoln was only following the example set him by George B. McClellan. [Applause.] I talked about State rights. Why, who wiped out State rights at one sweep? Geo. B. McClellan. He wrote to Gen. Banks this: "I would like to have all the men escape," meaning the Maryland Legislature, whom he sent to jail. You charge Lincoln with suspending the habeas corpus. Was not the arrest of the Maryland Legislature made in defiance of habeas corpus? I heard the Democrats talking to the people about the draft. Why, why will you not support the draft? If I was Geo. B. McC. Where are your issues, then, O Democrats? You complain about the proclamation. George B. McClellan's order of July 7th cut the ground from that, because he wanted the manumission of slaves as a military necessity. [Applause.] I found, then, that there was no issue before the country, and that being unpleasable in the crimes they charge on the Republicans, their sole motive of action was simply the public plunder. [Applause.] I saw the cohesive power of public plunder, and I broke the bars of public virtue, so far as they were concerned. I said if the Republicans, with such little experience, have managed to steal so much, in God's name don't let the Democrats get at the plunder, for they have spent a lifetime at it! [Laughter and applause.] My candidates at the Chicago Convention were the army and the navy. [Applause.] My platform was simply "Drive France out of Mexico—whip England on the sea." [Applause.] My candidates were men like Farragut, distinguished enough to stand they have taken against the rebellion. One was a member of a Democratic Cabinet, and he (the speaker) quoted the words of a political platform: "If any man shall pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] My Vice President was in the navy. I then alluded to the fact that when the gallant old tar who tied himself to the mast-head as he went into Mobile. [Applause.] Then these Democrats said, "That won't do." I was then in the session of the Chicago Convention. Geo. B. McClellan is just the shadow of Sam Barlow and A. Belmont, who is the agent of the English Rothschilds and Jeff Davis' Confederacy. [Applause.] When I saw this I thought it was time for me to go to work; and you know that it there is anything big going on anywhere round the world I am generally there. [Laughter.] When they found I was not for McClellan, they said I should not go into their Convention. I was only permitted to review at a distance the rotta cheese and the political maggots all around it. [Laughter.] They shut me out of the Convention. But I had a triumph. I was the man that had the Convention postponed. There was no free speech in the Convention. It was a mere question with the New York rowdies whether they would allow anybody to say a word. I told them it was time to think about the state of the country, but they would not do it. The Rothschilds and the Albany Regency held the day, and it was a most pitiful sight to see the Pennsylvania delegation crouching at the feet of the New Yorkers. When New York took a pinch of snuff Pennsylvania sneezed. [Laughter and applause.] I did my best with your delegates to get them to vote for Dix. The result of the Convention's deliberations is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor mackerel. In order to please a trimmer candidate for the Vice Presidency, they had peace; and in order to please all the great and little trimmers, they resolved to let the war go on until the trimmer peace is decided. Under the idea of "pap" they supposed there was nothing but what they could carry. I saw their platform. It was the most singular amalgamation of men and things I ever saw. Soon after, I wrote my opinion of it. It was:

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer War candidate, we have war.

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer Peace candidate, we have peace.

Resolved, In order to please all, that the war goes on until we get in. [Laughter.]

Dean Swift had it this way:

Resolved, That we have a new jail.

Resolved, That the new jail stands where the old jail stood.

Resolved, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail is built. [Laughter.]

When they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the chairman of the Philadelphia committee to write to Mr. Train to stump the State, wrote me, I replied:

Chicago Nomination.—Positive, Boil.

October Elections.—Comparative, Boiler.

November Elections.—Superlative, Burst.

DIED.—November 8, 1864, the Democratic party Disease—Party on the brain.

They asked me if I would join them in helping along the election of McClellan. "Not much," said I. "Just count me out." I told them I should take the stump against McClellan. I do not believe that McClellan will get a single electoral vote. I don't want to belong to the party that don't cheer when Sheridan gets a victory. There are only two parties in the country now—the one cheers when Sheridan captures forty-three pieces of artillery, and the other don't cheer at all except when Sheridan loses forty-three pieces of artillery. [Applause.] The one party puts up gold, and the other pulls it down. I don't say that the Democratic party are traitors, but I do say their leaders would sell the whole people if they could only get into office. [Applause.] The Constitution does not say "We, the politicians," but "we, the people." Now, I say down with the politicians, and up with the people, and until we get that accomplished we will never settle this fight. The people are generally right, except in New York. In the time of the New York riots the voice of the people was the voice of the devil, and not according to the old Latin phrase. This world is composed of two classes of men—the positive and the negative. The negative man goes down the stream, and nobody takes any notice of him. The positive man goes up the stream, and everybody is looking at him; and I believe that when a civil revolution comes in the North, the Democratic party will find out that the absence of body is better than presence of mind. [Laughter.] They had better get their breast plates behind, for they will be apt to be wounded, as their backs will be turned to the foe. [Great Laughter.] Old General Ward, the chairman of the Democratic Committee for Pennsylvania, that if he didn't withdraw McClellan I would stump the State for Lincoln, and I would defeat this gunboat general by 50,000. [Applause.] Barlow said to me, in New York, the other day, that I went with the Republicans because they paid me for it. "Well, suppose they do," said I, "I happen to be a gentleman of fortune, and could buy your whole concern out." [Laughter.] The only expense I ever put the United States government to was a private escort from St. Louis into Illinois. [Laughter.] The Democratic machine is run by England. The Irish and the Fenian Brotherhood have been sold out by the house of Rothschild to England. Every paper in England, except the *Star* and *Daily News*, is for McClellan. Can't these Irishmen see how they are being betrayed? [Laughter.] St. Paul said: "The Jew first, then the Gentile." [Laughter.] Now it is Belmont, the Jew, first, and the Christians afterwards. Protestant England will back up with catholic France to help Mohammedan Turkey to squelch out Grecian Russia. I thought that was a singular copartnership, but the most singular of all is that we see the Jew and four millions of Catholics led up to the slaughter by their old friends, the Jews. [Applause.]

Here the speaker was interrupted by a gentleman on the platform who said, "Mr Train, Mr. Belmont is not a Jew."

Mr. Train responded sharply, saying: "Belmont is the natural son of Baron Rothschild." [Tremendous applause.]

Another gentleman in the audience asked if he could be permitted to ask the speaker a question. Mr. Train replied, "Yes."

Auditor—Some men have read more books and are better acquainted with history than others, and I know you have read more than I have, and I would ask you if you ever read or knew in the history of the world since Adam, of a Jew who became a traitor to his God or his Country?

Mr. Train responded by saying, "No, I never read nor heard of a Jew who abandoned his God nor his country, and when August Belmont became the husband of Commodore Perry's daughter, he must have become a protestant, and used that title to become traitor with. (Loud cheering.)

This war was brought on by England. He charged that England had nominated McClellan, and that Belmont the agent of Rothschild had sent money into this State at the October election, so that England would not escape paying one hundred millions of dollars for the destruction of our commerce on the high sea. Vote down the British cannibates, and the Alabama claims must be abandoned. Instead of two years of bloody war there will be less than in 1862. Buckwheat remains about the same for the three years. The decrease in the tobacco crop is seventy millions of pounds against last year, but there is an increase of some sixty millions of pounds over the year 1862. A detailed statement of the above facts is about to be issued by the Agricultural Bureau.

Train's speech was given for Lincoln and Johnson, and the meeting adjourned.

MASS MEETING IN KITTANNING.

Enthusiastic Outpouring of the People—Speeches by Col. S. M. Jackson, Hon. David Barclay, Maj. A. M. Brown, Lieut. Sam. Harper, Jas Onslow, and others—Armstrong County Good for 200 Union Majority.

The loyal citizens of Armstrong County held a mass meeting in the Township of Kittanning yesterday, which was very largely attended. Although the day was inauspicious, a drizzling rain falling throughout it, the rewere not less than five thousand people present in the town. Delegations from Freeport, Leechburg, Washington and other Townships, came in wagons and on horse, and the greatest interest was manifested by every friend of the Government to hear the issues of the day discussed.

A delegation of hundreds of brave hearted voters left Pittsburgh, accompanied by Smith's brass band and the Allegheny Glee club, in a special train at ten o'clock. On their arrival at Kittanning, they marched through the town all the day, and formed in line, when the procession passed through the principal streets of the town, and then adjourned for dinner. The following were the officers appointed: Marshal, Col. Wm. Stirwell, of the 78th P. V., Chief Marshal. Aids—Capt. J. E. Smith and Lieut. F. McMellin. Assistant—Lieut. John Stilwagon, Samuel Robinson, A. B. McCombs, G. Sylvason, Chas. Todd, Capt. C. E. Gillespie, Lieut. F. Meehling. Colonel Sirwell has been a life-long Democrat, fought brave soldiers, and now returning from fighting rebels with bullets for three years, he is determined to keep up the contest and aid in defeating them and their Northern sympathizers by their ballots at the election polls on Tuesday next.

By this time the streets were filled with people, the blue coats of the 78th regiment, which was yesterday mustered out after three years hard service, furnishing quite an attractive feature. Flags were suspended from many windows, and the loyalty of the people to the cause of the Union was exhibited in every manner.

At two o'clock the meeting was organized on the main street, opposite E. A. Brodhead's drug store. Hon. David Barclay, chairman of the County Union Committee, nominated the following officers, who were unanimously chosen:

President—Colonel S. M. JACKSON.

Vice Presidents—John Heath, G. Bernard, J. R. Little, Capt. James Murphy, David Rogers, James Owen, James, Wilson, Colonel William Dunlop, Capt. Jacob Reynolds, Alexander Gordon, R. W. Beatty, John Craig.

Secretaries—Wm. M. Williams, B. F. King, P. Hileman, Frank Reynolds, James Onslow, R. L. Brown.

Colonel Jackson made a few appropriate remarks on taking the chair, and closed by introducing James Onslow, Esq., who addressed the audience briefly on the life of the horror. At the conclusion of Mr. Onslow's remarks, which were well received, Mr. Barclay addressed the multitude until the arrival of Maj. A. M. Brown was announced.

Maj. Brown was received with cheers, and at once proceeded to show up the fallacies of the opposition dogmas, by a review of the Chicago platform. His argument touching slave and free labor was enthusiastically received, as in fact were his remarks throughout, including his digression upon the genius copperhead. Notwithstanding the weather was very inclement the audience maintained its position and numbers throughout Major Brown's most excellent speech.

The Allegheny Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. Slack, favored the meeting with a few campaign songs, which were very acceptably rendered.

Lieut. Samuel Harper was the next speaker, and, having just finished a speech of an hour's length at another stand, he held the crowd by a strong and eloquent argument in favor of the Union nominees. At the conclusion of Lieut. Harper's address, the meeting at this stand adjourned.

A second stand had been erected on the street leading to the Court House, where a meeting was organized by calling Peter Hays to the Chair, and appointing John Swan and F. P. Creary Vice Presidents, and J. B. Geyer acting as Secretary.

Lieut. Harper was the only speaker at this stand, and his remarks were fruitful in bringing converts to the Union cause. He took up the Chicago Platform plank by plank, and summarily disposed of its false principles and teachings, to the satisfaction of his audience.

The Allegheny Glee Club sang several patriotic songs and the meeting adjourned.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 5, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. HENRY MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALILAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. JESSE W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DARWIN WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. WILLIAM BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

Shall the Election be Carried by Fraud?

The Union State Committee of New York have issued an address to the electors of that State, principally in reference to the forgeries of SEYMOUR, CAGGER & Co. The Committee say that a careful canvass of the State showed a decided preponderance of the Union vote, and for a time the Democrats did not dispute that the State would go against them. "But suddenly and almost miraculously they seemed endowed with new energies and buoyed up by fresh hopes. They were at all points re-awakened, and as if by magic, to a renewal of the contest, and exhibited the utmost confidence that they would carry the State AUGUSTE BELMONT, the great European banker, through whom foreign capitalists for years past have furnished the material aid by which the Copperheads have been kept in the field, was blatant to bet sums that only he could venture in such a way. Gov. SEYMOUR proclaimed the certainty of his election. His personal adherents were equally sanguine, and the organs of his party assumed a tone of confidence which could only be justified by the possession of the most positive facts."

An investigation developed the fact that a stupendous system of fraud on the soldiers' vote was being perpetrated. "It contemplated the forging of soldiers' names, forging of officers' certificates, and a wholesale stuffing of the ballot-box in almost every election district in the State."

The committee point out the authors of this villainy in the following distinct and explicit manner:

The men who attempted these frauds are the confidants and employes of Gov. Seymour and Peter Cagger, Auguste Belmont, and other leaders of the Copperhead party. The information by which they were enabled to give the names of soldiers and the companies and regiments to which they belonged, could only have been obtained from the Adjutant General's office of the State, and was doubtless furnished from that department. The places where these papers were forged, and from whence they were issued, were the offices of the State Agents appointed by Governor Seymour, at Baltimore and Washington. The persons to whom these forged documents are known to have been sent are Peter Cagger and General Farrell, than whom none are more unscrupulous supporters of the general Government. Thus, the chain which binds these frauds to the Copperheads is complete. No link is broken. The proof is not to be refuted. We point you to this testimony in the confident assurance that it will sustain every statement we have made in every one of the particulars which we have arrayed.

The extent of these forgeries it has been impossible to ascertain. As one of the witnesses expressed it, they were sent North from Washington and Baltimore by the dry goods box-full. They have doubtless been sent to every section of the State. Nor is it possible to detect and defeat these frauds, except in few cases. They are so adroitly conceived, so skilfully executed as to be beyond the reach of the usual antidotes for such outrages. They can only be counteracted in season by the resolute determination of the people to sweep from political existence all who conceived and executed, or who were to be benefitted by these frauds.

Here we have a solemn reality that is well calculated to arouse every honest citizen to renewed determination to save the Republic. SEYMOUR, CAGGER and BELMONT are a more dangerous foe than the rebels in arms. Theirs is a villainy that does not rise to the dignity of JEFF. DAVIS' offense. No language can sufficiently characterise it. It is of the grade of offense that poisons your cup, fires your dwelling at midnight, lays in wait for you in secret places.

There are good grounds for the belief that this fraud is not being practiced in New York alone, but that it is being carried on in Pennsylvania. To a certain extent the confidence felt by SEYMOUR, CAGGER and BELMONT, as to New York, has been evinced here, in regard to Pennsylvania; and it is but fair to conclude that there is precisely the same reason for it. Fraud and forgery, on a stupendous scale, are relied on to give the country over to the Rebels. The authors of such a conspiracy, if successful, would have but another step to take to go over completely to them. Depend upon it, it is the very step they meditate, and they will take it.

Can men be trusted with power obtained by such corrupt means? Who or what would be safe in their hands? Is any man so insane as to be willing to commit to them the concerns of the Nation? Does any man flatter himself that the conspirators would halt on obtaining power, that they would not keep right on from outrage to outrage—from fraud to fraud—from conspiracy to conspiracy?

The appeal which the Union Committee of New York make to the people to rise with resolute determination to sweep from political existence the men conceiving and the party profiting by these frauds, is addressed equally to the electors of Pennsylvania. The appeal is made to no party, but to honest men of all parties. These frauds have been committed. They will overpower the honest vote, unless honest men vote together.

To the other weighty reasons why the Chicago ticket should not prevail, is added, therefore, the knowledge of a conspiracy against the ballot box, never equaled since the ballot was known.

Every Loyal Voter should be at Home on Election Day.

On Tuesday, every loyal man who has a vote should be at his home, at least a sufficient length of time to vote. No business engagement should be allowed to call him off, for the duties of that day are such, that their performance or non-performance may determine in a short time whether he shall long have any business worth attending to in this country. Voting the Union Ticket is business, and the most sacred business in which a man, duly qualified, can be engaged on election day.

We observe in this week's *Independent*, an article from its former contributor under the initial C. (Rev. Dr. George F. Cheever.) The subject is an exclusively religious one, and is treated with all the eloquence of finish which inspires the pen of that devoted minister.

Just Once More.

To the National Bond-holder we put the question—what would your Bond be worth were the men who made the Chicago Ticket and Platform to be brought into power to-morrow?

What do you suppose would be the effect of the election of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON? If you do not like to contemplate the subject or utter your conviction, we will tell you; Values of every description would depreciate ruinously. Confidence would be destroyed. Credit would be annihilated. Labor would be without employment. Gold would run up to five hundred. The collapse would be universal, and we would begin to realize something of the condition of the South.

Do you doubt? On what do you hang your faith? The character of the men who would be brought into power along with McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, shape the policy of the Government, and fill the offices, would be like those that managed the Chicago Convention. Would you trust them with your Bond, or confide to them the vast concerns of the Nation?

Does not your judgement tell you that such a change would be fatal at this time, —that it would crown the rebellion with success?

In the very best light you can view the question, do you not know that the change cannot be effected now without inflicting on the Nation a strain for which it is not prepared? Are you willing to incur the risks that would be incurred, to say nothing of the absolute certainty of the shock that would be produced?

We feel confident that hundreds of Democrats are in doubt on these and similar points; and we exhort them to pause where they are. Take counsel of your judgment, and as electors act only as it tells you is safe to act.

McClellan's Crimes.

We call the attention of all honest Democrats who desire to stand right on the National Record after election day, to some of the crimes of General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

He arbitrarily arrested the Maryland Legislature,

He ordered the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*.

He insisted upon a draft to increase his army.

He ordered the polls in Maryland to be guarded by soldiers.

He made Union soldiers guard rebel property.

He abandoned his army at Malvern Hill.

He proposed to surrender his army to the Rebels.

He insisted that JEFF. DAVIS was a gentleman.

He accepted the nomination of a Revolutionary Convention.

He abandoned the Democratic party.

He prefers to be a Copperhead.

He is opposed to the war for the Union.

He is in favor of peace with Rebels.

He is in favor of an armistice with a foe to Republican Government.

He invites the support of cowards and disloyal men.

He receives the aid and support of foreigners.

He despises the Government, but accepts its pay.

Ponder over these crimes, and then say whether you will throw away your vote on Tuesday for such a candidate for the highest honor in the gift of a great nation. Pause, and ask whether they who vote for such a man will be entitled to the respect and society of honest men, and whether they should be entitled to protection under the flag of a free nation.

Let it be Remembered,

That the Copperhead-White-Flag-Peace-Party propose to repudiate the National debt.

That they propose to secure to the enemies of the country the immense sums that they have invested in the rebel loans.

That they call our army an "armed mob and rabble, whom they will not legalize by calling soldiers."

That they have proclaimed that they will withhold pensions from "LINCOLN'S Hirelings"—our brave soldiers, who have been disabled, and from the widows and orphans of those who have been killed in defending our flag against the rebellion; but that LINCOLN'S "victims"—the rebels—against our country—will ever be the objects of their solicitations, care and attention.

That they have declared the war for the Union a failure, and the rebellion a success.

That they have determined to destroy the Government of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, that the usurpation of JEFFERSON DAVIS may be established on its ruins.

That they have declared that the loyal North has waged a causeless war against the South, contrary to "justice, liberty, humanity and the public welfare."

Let these things and many more of a like nature be remembered, and vote accordingly.

Redeem the Gunboat.

It may as well be understood that the gunboat Galena, on which MCCLELLAN took refuge when he supposed that his brave army, which he had abandoned, had been destroyed by a few thousand rebels, was and is too substantial a craft for Little MAC to appreciate. The gunboat should not, in name at least, be associated with his cowardice any longer. There is too much gallantry in the Navy to willingly lend itself to any disgraceful transaction as that in which such a General as MCCLELLAN would involve it. The fact is, he was more afraid of the gunboat on account of its strength and the stern loyalty of its officers than before he went on board. He had one of the finest, and bravest, and most gallant of armies the world ever saw or heard of and he was even fearful that *its* strength was insufficient to the task of keeping him safe, at a distance of miles from any action or sound of action. He always was and always will be afraid of anything possessing the elements of true strength. Hence he, like all men so constituted, flies at last, for refuge, to an illy-tinkered revolutionary platform amid the ruins of which he will be buried by the Union strength of the nation, in the power of which he has no confidence. This will be the last of Little MAC. Farewell, Little MAC.

One Day for the Nation.

Let every earnest, faithful, and active Unionist determine to give Tuesday to his country. That one day is but an insignificant sacrifice to make in comparison with the awful loss which must be sustained in the event of the Copperhead enemies of the Government and the Union carrying the election. Remember, we are not contending against a merely political party—we are opposed by Revolutionists and Rebels. Let us crush their efforts by a properly watched ballot-box and a thoroughly canvassed community.

What About McClellan's Order?

Those who find fault with General DIX's recent order, and who applaud Governor SEYMOUR's proclamation as being intended to nullify its effect in the State of New York, should remember that MCCLELLAN, on the 29th of October, 1861, issued from his headquarters at Washington a peremptory order to General BANKS at Muddy Branch, Maryland, to arrest the Legislature of that State, and to guard the polling places in his Department with Union soldiers.

Duty at the Ballot-Box.

There is no time to be lost. The two days which remain to the supporters of the Union Ticket should be husbanded to good purpose. Let every loyal man who is qualified to vote in every precinct of every ward, and in every township, be brought out, and let the country know and feel that the loyal people of Pennsylvania are not so few as the local issues of October may have led many to suppose.

General Intelligence.

A Tuftonborough, New Hampshire man tells a tough story about his potato crop, saying he raised some so large that he was obliged to take a crowbar and pry them out, and shoulder them and lug them into the seller, just as you would a log of wood.

A sergeant and four privates of the Royal Engineers called from Southampton, lately, for Alexandria, on their way to Jerusalem. They are going out to make an exact topographical survey of the city and neighborhood, including all its more famous hills and valleys.

The Portland papers comment with astonishment on the unusually great number of marriages which they are called upon to record in that city about this time.

The Gardiner, Me., *Journal* is exasperated at the fearful potato stories which are going the rounds, and revenges itself as follows: "A friend is digging around one for us, and will bring it down as soon as he is able to remove it. It is in a somewhat damaged condition, as a yoke of oxen had been feeding on it for a couple of days, before he commenced digging it."

The cucugo, a small Mexican insect, promises to take a position in the world—a position in ladies hair for an ornament. It is said to possess wonderful qualities—beauty of color and a lustre dazzling even feeding on it for a couple of days, before he commenced digging it."

The postal money order system, for the transmission of sums under thirty dollars, went into effect on Tuesday, on which day about thirty orders were purchased at the Philadelphia Postoffice, and numerous inquiries were made by persons desirous of information in reference to the system. So favorable were the indications on the first day, that it was believed the system would prove a success, and would be at once adopted by all persons desiring the transmission of small sums to near or distant points, the certainty of transmission so strongly recommending it to the favor of the public. It is not improbable that the Government will speedily devise a plan by which the money order system can be made available for the transmission of funds from the several headquarters of the army.

A dispatch announces the sinking of the steamer Universe in the Mississippi, fifty miles below Memphis. Forty-five passengers and the same number of rebel prisoners were drowned. The Universe is reported a total loss. She is owned by Captain H. C. Watts, her commander, of Madison, Indiana, and Capt. Daniel Collier, and others, of this city, where she is partially insured.

Gen. Butler is in New York.

There is to be a meeting of the genuine New York merchants in favor of the Administration.

It appears that Windsor, the defaulter of the New York Mercantile Bank, enjoyed a good reputation, and was considered by his numerous friends as strictly trustworthy in every respect. He lived on States Island, drove fast horses, and was engaged in speculation, while his wife was reported to be in possession of a handsome fortune in her own right.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of New Haven, Connecticut, is going on a six month's tour to Europe, a friend paying his expenses, and the society continuing the doctor's salary, and supplying the pulpit during his absence.

The Boston *Transcript* states that a gentleman in that city has a document from Gen. McClellan, dated on board the gunboat Galena, on the day of the battle of Malvern Hill.

Bishop Wittingham has declined to accept the chair of Ecclesiastical History, in the General Theological Seminary at New York, to which he was recently elected.

At a Kentish village in England the other day, a blacksmith was drinking some ale when he remarked: "I have swallowed something. I am afraid it was a wasp; if so, I am a dead man." In a very short time afterward he fell into the arms of a bystander, and immediately expired.

Dr. Richard H. Thompson, formerly health officer of New York, and for some time a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday morning in the 24th year of his age.

Among the passengers by the Scotia, on Wednesday, was the Earl of Airlie, a Scottish nobleman, who has been spending some time in this country. This is the first time we have heard of Airlie since he was announced as "going to come as a peace maker between the Rebels and the United States Government."

The Florence correspondent of the *Tribune* asks: "What is Napoleon doing in the mean time? He, indeed, like Volus in Virgil, keeps the storms at rest, or lets them out to desolate Europe. It is believed that he returns once more to his old scheme of the European Congress, which, this year, would not so blindly be refused by Lord Russell and Count Rechberg as last year. Up to the time that his Highness returned from Cochin China, from Mexico and from Rome, he means to remain at peace with Europe, and probably even to propose the general disarming of the Continent, to relieve the French people of the unbearable burden. But who would pretend to foretell what Napoleon is to do, since it is known that his words are not his own, but that some God or other is the principal means by which he has hitherto succeeded. Bismark is still at Paris; in a few days the Emperor is to meet the Russian Czar at Nice, and this may forebode peace to Austria, but it may likewise remain without any political importance whatever."

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says in reference to John Bull's present aspect:—"If I were one of your popular artists, now—say Frank Bellew or Thomas Nast—I think I would devote a two-page illustration in *Harper's Weekly* to John and his belongings. I would draw John, centrally—not the jolly, rubicund, hearty, cordial altogether apochryphal old boy whom his artists like to prefigure—but John, coarse, sordid and arrogant, with a look of brutal complacency on his countenance, combined with the keenest selfishness—the eyes of a Jew miser engaged in "sweating" sovereigns. I would represent him obese, swollen and monstrous, with asinine ears and bovine horns, in token of his doubly animal nature. Around the central figure I would depict his doings and proclivities, his home worship of rank and mammon, his magnanimity to other nations, his "sympathy" in behalf of Poland and Denmark, and his "neutrality" between North and South. Quite enough of subjects would readily suggest themselves to form a very pretty border—and the whole picture might be very fairly dedicated to the subject of it."

Madame de Boisy, wife now of the amusing Anglophobic Imperial Senator of that name, in her time the Goiecioli of Byron, is about to send to press a little volume of poetic fragments of that noble yet primeval.

Victor Hugo, refreshed by his vacation jaunt in Germany, is reading the proofs, they say, of his long ago announced volume of *Chansons des Bois et des Rues*.

Our Navy.

The navy of this country is becoming a very powerful arm of the national defense. There are in active service 558 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 408,000 tons, against the original 26 steamers and 49 700 tons, with which the war commenced. Of this number 200 steamers, with an aggregate of 244,000 tons, have been built by the Department. The additions which are now being made to our navy, are of vessels of the first class, which will largely increase its efficiency. There are seven wooden steamers, two built by outside parties, the others at the naval ship yards, of 3,200 tons, intended to have a speed of sixteen knots an hour. They will carry immense batteries, be full rigged, and will doubtless prove the fastest and most formidable ocean cruisers ever built by any power. There are also in progress of building by the Department twenty first class wooden screw steamers of two thousand two hundred tons each, to have a speed of fifteen knots, carry enormous batteries, and be full rigged for ocean cruisers. They will soon be completed. There have just been completed, however seamen of 950 tons each. The machinery is from the designs of several parties building to compete with the Department. The first three, having the Department's machinery, have been thoroughly tried, and can maintain a speed of 11½ knots. There are now nearly completed the wooden iron-clad coast monitors Sonawanda, Montauk, Agamenticus and Monadnock, of 1564 tons, drawing 12 feet of water, and having two turrets each, carrying two 15-inch guns. The Monadnock has been tried, and is found capable of achieving a maximum speed of 11 knots. Four other iron clads of the same type, but larger and faster, being 3,200 tons, are being constructed. The Monitor iron clads constructed number 94, and have an aggregate tonnage of 78,100. That this powerful navy should have been created within three years, when the Secretary of the Navy and his officers had not the slightest previous knowledge of naval affairs, and when the whole machinery of the country had to be changed to meet the circumstances required, and how great are the resources of the nation to supply any of its wants.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Chicago *Tribune* states that, in a speech at Monmouth, Illinois, a few days ago, Mr. Vallandigham interpreted the meaning of the second resolution of the Chicago Platform, of which he was the author. He said the Democracy were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of State rights, and hence they excluded from the platform the idea of a restoration of the Union on the "basis of the Federal Union of the States," and inserted in lieu thereof, "the basis of the Federal States." The difference of phrase, or course, embraced a difference of idea, which the speaker explained as follows: We are opposed to centralization of power in one Government, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which would be one of the worst despotisms on earth.

THE PULPIT.

[In place of our usual Saturday sermon, we give the following on "The Pulpit and its Accusers," by a distinguished divine of this city.]

THE PULPIT AND ITS ACCUSERS

Much complaint of late, has been made by certain persons of ministers of the gospel. They are accused of forsaking their legitimate calling to indulge in political harangues. The gravest charges are made, the harshest epithets are used, and men who claim the largest liberty of speech and the press for themselves, seem to have combined to deprive the pulpit not only of all liberty except within the limits they themselves prescribe, but, if possible, to make it odious in the sight of the public. Much that is said against the pulpit is unjust; much is untrue; much is irresponsibly malignant; and not a little ineffably stupid. Occasionally, however, there is an attempt at a show of authority, if not of argument.

One writer in the New York *World*, quotes against "political preaching," as it is sneeringly designated, the celebrated British statesman, Edmund Burke. He is represented as saying "politics and the pulpit are terms that have but little agreement." And, again, "the signals for revolution have often been given by pulpits," and, "if all the absurd theories of divines were to vitiate the objects with which they are conversant we should have no religion left in the world." Now, without stopping to animadvert upon this garbled extract, allow a few words in relation to Mr. Burke himself; the preacher whose sermon gave rise to these remarks, and the sentiments of the discourse which are so vehemently denounced.

No one admires Mr. Burke's great abilities more than we do. Lord Thurlow is said to have declared that the fame of Burke would survive that of Pitt and Fox; and a distinguished author remarks, "this is now, perhaps, the general opinion of competent judges, and probably correct." We need hardly say we have neither the inclination nor the temerity to differ from such witnesses as these; but, nevertheless, Mr. Burke was not infallible. Some of his opinions were as extravagant as others were erroneous; and his denunciation of men and sentiments which he did not like, especially in the latter part of his life, were so violent, that some of his most ardent admirers attribute his conduct to a breaking down of those great abilities which had filled all Europe with admiration. At this period of his life, if Mr. Burke was not a fanatical monarchist, he was at least, a fanatical opponent of democratic institutions, of which he speaks with an acerbity and violence which have no parallel. Every one who advocated, or even apologized for a government in which all the people had a voice, was, in his view, a bad man. Fox continued to advocate that popular liberty which they had both in common cherished, and for this Burke denounced him and declared that their friendship was at an end. He denounces Camdorcet, one of the most profound thinkers of his time, and a man who will be remembered as long as genius is honored; who had the noblest sympathies for human freedom, and was a zealous advocate of our struggling country during the war of the Revolution, as a "fanatic atheist," "a furious democratic republican," and "capable of the lowest as well as the highest and most determined villanies." And even Lafayette, one of the noblest of men, the friend of Washington, on whose conduct he modelled his own, by whose side he fought and bled for the liberties which we now enjoy, Burke, in language which cannot be matched for its violent and insulting character, brands as a "*horrid ruffian.*" Now, the man who can use language like this in relation to such men, may be expected to assail and denounce the pulpit if it utters a sentiment, especially in relation to popular liberty, that he does not approve, but what is his condemnation worth?

But who is the man of whom Mr. Burke speaks so contemptuously as a "theological politician," and one of those who are "ignorant both of the character they leave and the character they assume," knowing "nothing of politics but the passions they excite." This extract which is brought forward with such a show of learning to rebuke the ministry of the present day, is from Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, a work of great power, and which has no doubt done good, but which a very high authority says contains "doctrines subversive of all public liberty." A considerable part of the treatise is devoted to a criticism on a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Richard Price, on the state of the country. Dr. Price was a man of eminent ability, distinguished for his amiable deportment in private life, and much in advance of his cotemporaries in his views of free government. His correspondents included many of the most eminent characters in England, America and France. His works, one of which is Observations on Civil Liberty, and the Justice of the War with America; and another, Additional Observations, and the Importance of the American Revolution, and the Means of Making it Useful to the World, procured him such esteem in our own country that the American Congress invited him, through their commissioners, to become a citizen of the United States, to aid them in managing their finances, promising him a liberal remuneration if he should remove to America. And this distinguished man was appreciated in his own country as well as ours. His writings on civil liberty, though they exposed him to obloquy of men of power, like Mr. Burke, had a sort of "mania of hostility" to democratic ideas and democratic institutions, procured him a vote of thanks from the corporation of London presented in a gold box. And when Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister, he consulted Dr. Price in relation to his schemes in relation to the National debt of England, and it was at his recommendation that the Sinking Fund was established.

This is the man at whom Mr. Burke sails as "wholly unacquainted with the world," and who has "nothing of politics but the passions they excite." The truth is, Dr. Price was one of the most considerable men of his time. To say nothing here of him as a preacher, he was eminent as a mathematician, metaphysician, and author on moral, political, financial and statistical topics, and if his fame is not as bright as Mr. Burke's itself, it promises to be as lasting.

But what were the opinions, the expression of which gave such deep offence to Mr. Burke? The sermon upon which he animadverts with so much eloquent severity is really a noble defense of civil and religious liberty. The author in it claims the liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of a man's own conscience He says. "Those who dislike the mode of worship which is prescribed by public authority," (that is the Established Church of England) "ought, if they can find no worship out of the church which they can approve, to set up a separate worship for themselves." Now, much soever we may disapprove of religious error, a principle is here enunciated which we presume no American of any political party will controvert. It is simply a claim for the right of conscience, and this right we are all in the habit of thinking inheres in every man. And shall a man be consigned for uttering such a sentiment as this in the pulpit? When preaching this doctrine is he preaching politics, and has he become, in the sneering language of Mr. Burke, a theological politician," and "quit his proper character to assume what does not belong to him"? Surely the men who quote Mr. Burke with so much confidence against the pulpit are hardly ready to indorse his opinions unless, indeed, what of late has been so confidently asserted be true, "that they are in sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion," who, manifestly, are as hostile in their hearts to Democratic institutions as was Mr Burke himself.

But Dr. Price uttered even more objectionable sentiments than this. Liberty of conscience was a doctrine bad enough to emanate from the pulpit, but there are in "this fulminating bull, things of even less innoxious tendency." Dr. Price had said that a people had the right to choose their own Chief Magistrate. And this opinion filled Mr. Burke with unutterable horror. But has any American citizen, and especially a Democrat, any fault to find with it? Tis true, it is a political sentiment, but is it unbecoming the pulpit, and is a man to be denounced as but little better than an incendiary who utters it? The chief object of this much-abused preacher, and that, mark you, in a country which boasted that liberty of speech had the sanction of law, was to establish the following truths:—1. "A right to choose our own governors. 2. A right to cashier them for misconduct. 3. A right to frame a government for ourselves." Every one of these positions Mr. Burke denies, and heaps abuse, without measure, upon the head of the author for uttering. But, nevertheless, are they not great and precious truths, and are they not among the essential rights of man, and do they not lie at the foundation of all really free governments, and is not the man, whether in the pulpit or out of it, a benefactor of his race who enunciates and establishes them? To be sure they did not square with Mr. Burke's love of monarchy, and a landed aristocracy, and an established church, nor with his hatred of political progress and universal suffrage, and democratic institutions. But is the truth to be withheld because it is offensive to Mr. Burke, or any one else? I trow not. Other preachers in a former age encountered the rebuke of certain dignitaries for uttering untimely and unpalatable truths, and their reply is memorable. "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."

The grand objection of Mr. Burke, as it is of those who now join with him in denouncing the pulpit, is not, that, at times opinions are uttered by it, which have a political character, but that those opinions are not of the right complexion. Dr. Price had extolled monarchy, even though it were such a monarchy as that with which England was cursed under Charles and James II, or that which ground the citizen and the peasants to the earth under Louis XV, he would have performed a fitting service, but to utter a syllable in favor of free institutions was to desecrate the pulpit and play the incendiary. And so now, if the pulpit would busy itself to prove that slavery is a divine institution, and that men who labor to destroy the Government in the world, and who have deluged the whole nation with blood and tears, are engaged only in administering a deserved rebuke to fanaticism, and any attempt on the part of the constitutional authorities of the land to defeat the most atrocious rebellion the world ever witnessed, is deserving of the severest reprobation, not only, but to be resisted by fraud, and false swearing, and force of arms, then it would be doing God service; but for it to lift up its voice against a system which is regulated by laws more unjust and inhuman than ever before disgraced the statute book of any nation, Pagan or Mohammedan, Jewish or Christian, and to condemn rebellion, its leaders and abettors, and to implore God's blessing on a struggling and suffering country, is to pollute the pulpit and drag it down from its holy elevation to where politicians strive and wrangle for place and power. Shame on the men, who, to answer their party ends, bring these slanderous accusations against a class of men, of whom it is no asset to say, they are as honest, upright and loyal, as any in the nation. These accusers are not improperly be warned. They may find themselves arrayed, not against the ministry, a class of men, who, for the most part, have but little power or wealth, and are, therefore, in a degree, vulnerable, but against God and His truth. The advice given by a wise man of old may not be inappropriate to them, "Refrain from these men and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

H.

Northern and Southern Generals.

It is now becoming more apparent every day that the Northern army possesses more and better material for General officers than the Southern. During the first year or two of the war we despaired of obtaining Generals able to cope with the Rebel Captains, and, almost ready to confess to their assumed military superiority, we came to rely mainly upon our preponderance in numbers for the crushing of the rebellion. We all remember those dark days when the Lees, Beauregards, Johnstons, Jacksons, Longstreets and Hills were repeatedly defeating our commanders, and inflicting defeat after defeat upon our forces. The enemy were plethoric with skilful Generals, while we could not count upon one. The rebels knew this and boasted accordingly. No more conclusive proof is needed of Northern inferiority, a Richmond journal asserted, after the revolution has developed no military capacity but the passions they excite." This extract which is brought forward with such a show of learning to rebuke the ministry of the present day, is from Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, a work of great power, and which has no doubt done good, but which a very high authority says contains "doctrines subversive of all public liberty." A considerable part of the treatise is devoted to a criticism on a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Richard Price, on the state of the country. Dr. Price was a man of eminent ability, distinguished for his amiable deportment in private life, and much in advance of his cotemporaries in his views of free government. His correspondents included many of the most eminent characters in England, America and France. His works, one of which is Observations on Civil Liberty, and the Justice of the War with America; and another, Additional Observations, and the Importance of the American Revolution, and the Means of Making it Useful to the World, procured him such esteem in our own country that the American Congress invited him, through their commissioners, to become a citizen of the United States, to aid them in managing their finances, promising him a liberal remuneration if he should remove to America. And this distinguished man was appreciated in his own country as well as ours. His writings on civil liberty, though they exposed him to obloquy of men of power, like Mr. Burke, had a sort of "mania of hostility" to democratic ideas and democratic institutions, procured him a vote of thanks from the corporation of London presented in a gold box. And when Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister, he consulted Dr. Price in relation to his schemes in relation to the National debt of England, and it was at his recommendation that the Sinking Fund was established.

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H.

CITY MATTERS.

GRAND UNION RALLY TO-DAY—UP BOYS AND AT THEM.—The Union men of Allegheny still keep pouring hot shot into the ranks of the Copperheads in this and the adjoining counties. The following meetings are announced to come off this afternoon and evening:

The loyal men of Elizabeth and vicinity will hold a mass meeting, commencing at 12 M. today, which will be addressed by Col. Granville Moody, Hon. P. C. Shannon, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Jas. Veech, and Major A. M. Brown. A boat will leave the Monongahela wharf at half-past seven to convey the Pittsburgh delegation. Tickets for the round trip, fifty cents.

There will be a grand rally of the Union men of Clinton and vicinity at twelve o'clock today, which will be addressed by Rev. John Douglass, Rev. T. N. Boyle, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, and A. W. Atcheson, Esq. All loyal men are invited.

Hon. Frederick Hauserick, of Cincinnati, will address his German fellow citizens in Concert Hall, this evening, at seven o'clock.

There will be a Union rally in Manchester, at seven o'clock this evening, which will be addressed by Hon. T. J. Bigham, B. G. Childs, Esq., and others.

The loyal men of Indiana township will hold a meeting at Deer Creek Lock this evening. Addresses will be made by Hon. J. K. McKnight, Hon. J. L. Graham, Col. T. M. Bayne, and Lieut. Samuel Harper.

Collins township is in motion, and will hold a meeting at Butler's Hotel, in East Liberty, at seven o'clock this evening. W. C. Moreland and T. M. Marshal, Esqs., will speak to the people.

A grand Union Mass Meeting will be held in in Diamond Square, Allegheny, this evening, which will be addressed by able speakers. Our Allegheny neighbors always got us rousing Union meetings.

Meetings were held last evening in Concert Hall, Birmingham; Lyons Ferry; Fort Parry; New Texas, and Penn Township. On Monday evening addresses will be delivered in Concert Hall by Hon. P. C. Shannon and Hon. John A. Wills. As this will be the last meeting prior to the great Union gathering at the polls on Tuesday, Concert Hall should be tolerably packed.

Rally round the flag, boys;
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN THERE LONG AGO.—The notorious Dr. Joshua Webb, well known to the courts of this city, and who, in company with the equally infamous Newcomer, has sent more than one innocent man to the penitentiary, was convicted the other day, in the United States District Court at Cleveland, and sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the penitentiary. We are glad this scamp has got his just deserts at last. We trust those having him in charge will see to it that he does not escape, for so sure as he does he will be at his old tricks again.

THEATRE.—An attractive bill is announced for this evening: "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland;" "Ocean Child" and the "Idiot's Revenge," all three act pieces. Manager Henderson will play "Wallace" in the first piece, a character in which he has few equals. Major

Captain Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence, was captured near Charlestown, West Virginia, by a band of guerrillas; under the command of one McDonough, was taken into the woods, where he was robbed and then murdered in cold blood. McDonough's family are charged with being accessory to the murder, but up to this time there has been but one apprehended—Miss Mary McDonough.

The number of mackerel imported into the District of Gloucester, during the quarter ending September 30th, 1864, was 18,054 barrels, valued at $164,511. Number imported during the present month to date, 26,023 barrels, valued at $200 270. Total, 44,087 barrels, valued at $364,781. These are mackerel which have been landed at Canso by our fishing fleet and freighted here in English vessels.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which is an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent, 13 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct9-ly

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Ross Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. out of the profits of the last month, payable on and after the 8th instant, at the Office of Robert Wray, Jr., No. 4 Hand street.

ROBERT WRAY, JR., Secretary.

no4-3t

LINDEN OIL CO.,

Capital.....$200,000
Shares.....$5 each.

This Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the month of October, payable to shareholders on SATURDAY, the 6th November, at the office No. 107 Fourth street.

no3-3t C. K. MORANGE, Secretary.

OIL! OIL!—NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company, are hereby notified to pay their subscriptions as on or before SATURDAY, 5th of November, at the store of GRAHAM & THOMAS 137 Liberty street. R. J. THOMAS, Treasurer.

no4-4t

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th of November inclusive. By order of the Board,

C. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

no2-6t

GOOD INTENT OIL CO.

This Company has made a dividend of 20 dollars per share for the month of September and October, inclusive, payable at the office of the Company forthwith.

J. K. MORANGE, Secretary.

no2-3t

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 2,500 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek are prepared to lease out upon their territory of 2 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, or four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to

W. G. STILES, Jr., Secretary.

oct28-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAHER, No. 71 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

L. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

oct26-1g

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:

H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held THIS DAY, R. W. MACKEY was elected Assistant Cashier of this Bank.

no2 16t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

no2 10t

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } November 1st, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after the 10th inst. The United State tax will be paid by the Bank.

no2-1w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

no2-1w&d1w JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

The Western Insurance Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable on, or after, the 1st inst.

no2-dawtw F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on or after the 11th inst. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

no2-10t

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

no2-10t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 11th inst., free of all tax. JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

no2-10t

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, free of United States Tax, on and after the 11th inst.

no2-10t J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

se27-1d F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co.'s OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to his bonds.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

oct6-1m

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m. ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

oct24-2w

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cash'r.

oct21-1m

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

oct21-1m

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

oct20-13t JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 15 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 78 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

THREE GREAT DRAMAS.

Nine Acts to-night.

WM. HENDERSON AS WALLACE.

Wallace—Ocean Child—Idiot's Revenge.

THIS EVENING, the celebrated Drama, for the first time in two years, entitled

Wallace, the Hero of Scotland.

Wallace.....William Henderson.
Dance.....Miss L. Sylvester.

To be followed by the nautical drama of the

Ocean Child.

Dance.....Miss Jennie.

To conclude with the

Idiot's Revenge.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Unparalleled attraction. First week of the Comic Pantomimist and Comedian,

GEORGE R. EDESON.

Who will appear in his great character of Nicodemus. The beautiful and artistic sisters MLLIE and ELLA RILEY. HOLMES, the people's favorite. The GREAT STAR COMBINATION in a bill of universal excellence.

First week of

ALI HASSAN.

The great magician in his wonderful and terrific feat upon the trapeze. First week of Miss MARION EDESON and Miss LOUISA ROBINSON. First week of J. SYLVAS CLARKE, the versatile performer.

nov1

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

169 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in any part of the cities in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same oct3-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,719 00

Assets.....$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$62,000
Cash Capital, paid in.....100,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were declared on the 1st of January, 1862, and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Building, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct8 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1857-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. Ja. Eaton, A. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALDEMAN, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent, 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jy19-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN E. PARKE, CHAS. S. BIDDLE, GEO. R. JONES, WM. S. HAYS, W. P. PHILLIPS, President. JOHN WATT, Vice President. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Capt. P. SHRIVER, Capt. J. L. RHODES, WM. PARKER, JAS. D. VERNER, C. HANSON LOVE, CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOINEST, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain R. C. GRAT, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., R. L. FAHNESTOCK.

JOHN D. McCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. DEAN, R. L. McGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARKE, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. P. JONES, REESE OWENS, Hon. T. M. HOWE, RANDOLPH PERSTON, S. M. KIER.

JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARRAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance,
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au26-1y

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, a first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

se7

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

dec8-tf

BURT'S

Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 18 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. H. SELLERS & CO. Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R'LWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25th, 1864.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS

FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 18th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 185 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 5th day of November next.

oct27-2w JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEIPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

se26 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.

jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

OILS.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.

J. G. WELDON..... JOHN KELLY

se16

OIL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Having opened an office for the purchase OIL STOCK, I offer my services to the public.

JACOB GLOSSER.

OFFICE: No. 115 FOURTH street. se6-3m

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

se6-1

JOHN R. EDWARDS..... I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 224 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.

se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN..... A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. jy4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

se7

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

RESTAURANTS

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Mail. se19-3m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

sep7-1y

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. Jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

se7-1y

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon

No. 46 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH.

oct28-1y

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy30-1y

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.

☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall, ly25

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

No. 75 Grand street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct14-3m

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oct31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
au18-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. SPEER, P. G. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, Prest., JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-1y JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.

se7

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy22-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh18-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,

jy1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield st., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

oct11 164 Smithfield street.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1864, the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the Act of Congress declaring the Railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said Bridge, and for this purpose, it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designated as a channel-way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation is called to the provision of the second section of the Act of Congress, "and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river, are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the *elevation, construction* and use of said bridge."

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 66 feet above low water, and there is a water-way exceeding two hundred feet between the piers; and that the water-way between the piers next east of the channel span also exceeds two hundred feet, and that the headway here will be clear, as the company does not intend to proceed with the erection of this span until the channel span is completed and the obstruction necessary to its erection removed.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without a draw, and that all the regulations of the Act of Congress have been complied with, by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

The Holliday's Cove Railroad Company.

oct24-2w] By THOMAS L. JEWETT, President.

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,

90 Water street.

oct29-2m

E. EDMUNDSON..... W. S. BATEMAN

EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window shades, &c., &c. se7

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, White or Common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-working, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jy4

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

se6 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slopes with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perrysville plank road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 120 Allegheny P. O. oc 31-2W

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 100 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. Also, the property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 2 miles from Picker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

J. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two one fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient distance of the business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front 42x34, with veranda and portico; a comfortable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the time the cherry and plum ripen until the frost destroys the pears; and a fine garden, with a grapery, producing 15 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Sycamore, oak, poplar and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and

N. HOLMES & SONS,
Exchange Broker,
BANKERS.
67 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 4, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	101¼	101¾
U. S. 10-40s	100	102
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95¾	
Gold	225	
Allegheny County Bounty 6s	98	
Allegheny County Scrip 6s	75½	
Connelsville R. R. 6s	83½	
Lawrence County Bonds	80	
Pennsylvania Insurance		85
St. Clair street Railroad	47	
Allegheny Valley R. R	11	
Cleveland R. R	107	
Panama R. R. (interest)	125	
Steubenville and Indiana	75	
Allegheny Bank	58	
Exchange Bank—with div	70	
Bank of Pittsburgh		70
German Trust Bank		70
Manchester Savings		52
Lawrence Oil	20	
Acme	28	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	20	
Columbia	85	
Era		1½
Federal		1¼
Phillips	75	4
Flowing & Blood		1
Borger, Boyce & Co		1¼
Pittsburgh and West Va		5½
Linden		1¼
Pittsburgh and Great West		1¾
Ohio Valley	1.15	1½
Blood and Cherry Run		1¼
Banner		1¼
Linden—Mining		81¼
Third Ward Pittsburgh, bounty	98	

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s.....101
Gold 225
Allegheny.....75½
Ohio Valley.....1.15

FRIDAY, NOV. 4—P. M.

Very little movement in stocks. We hear of very few sales on the street except of Dalzell, which, on the news of an advance in Philadelphia, rose here to about 9½. It sold in Philadelphia at 10. A good many shares of Egbert and Maple Shade have been ordered from Philadelphia, and some inquiry is made for Mineral and Rock, which companies are said to be interested jointly with the Maple Shade and Egbert in the well recently struck on the Hyde & Egbert farm. The stock of the Maple Shade was quoted at 41 in Philadelphia. Last week at this time it was dull at 16. Egbert rose in the same period from 2½ to 5½—last quotation 6¼. The advance in Rock and Mineral was equally great. Curtin also advanced materially, but we have not heard whether it has any interest in the big strike. It may only be sympathetic.

—Mr. Pittock has for sale a map of the Oil regions. It is most admirably gotten up, giving the locations of the various wells and oil tracts as well as much useful information.

—The report is current in New York that the Treasury Department is about to withdraw their deposits now in the national banks. It is expected by some that this course will lead to a stringency in the loan market and cause a fall in gold and stocks. Others think that as throughout the country the supply of capital is in excess of the demands of business, the balance owing to the Government by the National banks can be paid off without any derangement of their ordinary business.

—At the New York Petroleum Board yesterday, the following were the closing quotations:

	Bids.	Asked
Central Company	77¾	90
Clifton Company	—	—
McKinley Company	7	8½
Titus Company	5¾	7
Knicker Petroleum Co	—	1¼
Manhattan Company	—	1¾
McClintockville Co	6½	—
Venango Company	—	2¾
Noble & Del. R. Oil Co	9¼	—
Consolidated Co	—	6
Diamond Oil Company	6	—
Rynd Farm Company	6½	6

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

Business yesterday was inactive and buyers manifested but little disposition to operate. Holders of crude were steady at 31c, packages returned, and 36c with the same included. The weather was unfavorable. The rain that set in on Thursday night continued all day yesterday. The Allegheny wharf presented a dilapidated appearance. The handling of oil was not a very agreeable operation. The receipts of oil by the river was limited, amounting to 481 barrels. Our report from Oil City and the wells represents a firm market, with a heavy business being transacted among dealers at those points, prices ranging from $9 50 to $10 according to the location. The steamers LeClaire No. 3 and Petrolia arrived with inside the bars. The Urilda left for that point last evening, with a good trip. The reports from the Maple Shade Company's new well, continues conflicting, no two letters in the dispatches agree as to what the actual flow of the well is. The stock has gone up to fabulous prices on the strength of the first rumor. Coal at Oil City was scarce, and prices rule high. 75c to $1 00 per bushel, are certainly steep figures for coal at a distance by water of 140 miles from Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny selling at Cincinnati at 22c per bushel, a distance of 500 miles, whilst Oil City is but one day's journey, and is sold at the prices we have named. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was inactive; buyers manifested no disposition to operate, on the other hand holders took the matter easy, and were not disposed to force the market. We heard of no transactions; prices were nominal.

TAR—The market was not active. The last sale we reported was at $7 ₱ bbl.

NAPHTHA—Was not inquired after; prices nominal.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday appeared steady, with a limited demand. The current rate appeared to be 31@36c, without and with packages. The only operations reported were 210 bbls at 31c, packages returned; 126 do, same conditions; 225 bbls do at 31c, the packages to be exchanged.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	210	J. Wilkins	50
Richardson, Hartley & Co	97	W. P. Logan	216
Total			573

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. KeKeown & Co., 100 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.
Waring & K, 198 bbls refined for New York.
Aladdin Company, 216 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Wormser, M. & Co., 144 bbls refined for New York.
B. McMahon & Co., 50 bbls benzine for Baltimore.
Sill & Co., 85 bbls crude for New York.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 60 bbls refined for Baltimore.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

The Pig Iron Market has exhibited an improvement. The sales were more liberal. The aggregate will reach twenty-one hundred tons of the various descriptions, at the following range of prices:

ANTHRACITE—$56@55 for No 3, Red Short; Strictly No. 1 Neutral Forge, cash to four months.

LAKE SUPERIOR—Coal smelted, $63@65 is the range for good to favolte iorge brands, at cash to four months.

HANGING ROCK—There has been but little done. Sales of 75 tons at $75, four months, for a good brand No. 1 Foundry.

GREY FORGE ANTHRACITE—Sales 100 tons at $60, cash.

One party reports sales aggregating 1 00 tons, mixed Anthracite and Western Iron at a rate understood to b under the market.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

25 Tons Juniata.....$160 cash

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGL STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x22	7 75	"
18x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 85	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 25	"
10x30 to 14x30	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	17 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
30x45 to 32x46	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS

6x 8 to 7x 9	10 80	Box.
8x10 to 10x12	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 70	"
11x18 to 14x22	7 25	"
18x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 85	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 25	"
10x30 to 14x30	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	17 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
30x45 to 32x46	17 25	"

Pittsburgh Cracker Mark.

Nov. 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

W star, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Wstar	12	Sugar	15
Wood	12		

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

Business was dull yesterday; the sales made were only in a small way. The weather was unfavorable, the rains that set in on Thursday continued during yesterday and made out-door traveling extremely unpleasant. The receipts of produce were light and so were the transactions. On the wharf business was dull; the arrivals include the "Julia" from Zanesville, with a good trip, she arrived early on Thursday evening and will return to that port this day at 4 P. M. The "Armenia" from St. Louis, has a moderate cargo, she has been in Government employ since September. The "Onward" is due from St. Louis; she will be at the landing this day. The "Jonas Powell" will positively depart for Gallipolis this afternoon. The "Pine Grove" being detained on account of the rain will leave this afternoon for Cincinnati. The "Lent Leoti" is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. The "Olive" is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. The "Armenia" is announced for St. Louis; she will load in turn. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various descriptions of this article. Prices have a downward tendency. We note sales of 200 bushels of peach blows and neshannocks, the former at 90c, and the latter at 80c per bu.

LARD—The demand is improving. We note sales of 10 ₱ thence.

BAGS—Were in fair demand at the following prices, viz: flax, 2 bushels, seamless, $80@100 per hundred; gunnies, 2 bushels, $48@50 per hundred, and $6 for 2 bushels; burlaps, sales of 4 bushels at $80 per hundred.

APPLES—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales from the wharf at $5@5 per bbl; from store at $2 40 per bbl. Sales 100 bbls of Rhode York State at $3 25@3 40.

HAY—The weather was unfavorable for receipts, only three loads were disposed of, the sales at $35@40 ₱ ton. Baled sold at a variety of prices, as per quality.

FEATHERS—The market was steady, with a fair demand, especially for the better grades. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts do not more than keep pace with the wants of the local trade. The best grades of extra sold at $9 75@10. Extra Family—Sales 185 bbls at $9 75; sales 200 bbls do at $10 75@11 ₱ bbl.

OIL MEAL—The market was steady; sales of 2,000 lbs at $3 40 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged, with a fair demand; sales of 1,500 lbs roll at 38@40c.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was limited, with a moderate supply. Oats was taken to a moderate extent in sales of 600 bush at 85c. One car load of oats on private terms. Corn was a drug on the market. New can be purchased at $1 per bush. Barley—Spring $1 60; Fall, $1 65. Wheat was unchanged; sales of red at $1 85; white, $1 95.

EGGS—Were scarce. They would command 30c.

CHESTNUTS—The market was firm. We note small sales at $5 00@5 50 per bush.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady. Prices ranged from $4 @5 per barrel.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was unsettled and holders were firm. The sales were small, to meet the wants of the home trade.

BACON—The market was steady with a moderate demand. The stock on hand is not large. Considerable Sales 25,000 lbs at 19@19½c. Plain Hams—Sales 4,000 lbs at 20c.

LARD OILS—Was steady. Sales 10 bbls No. 1 at $1 85, and 8 do No. 2 at $1 75.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Nov. 5.

The demand for the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$24 00
I-C—10x14	29 00
I-X—12x12	25 50
I-X—12x12	30 00
I-C—11x10	26 00
I-C—14x20	31 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	20c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

Nov. 5, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	48@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

CORDAGE—The following are the prices of the various descriptions of cordage, viz:

Manilla Cordage	23½
" small sizes	20½
Tarred Manilla Cordage	22
Tackled American Tarred Corcage	22
Spun Yarn	30
American Hemp Packing	20
Best Navy Oakum	14
Navy Oakum	12

Terms, net cash.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, NOV. 5, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₱ lb	65 cash.
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb	65 cash.
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	50@54
Copper Bottoms	70
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	80

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

NOV. 5, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	6@6¼
Dry Flint Hides	24 @—

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

NOV. 5, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX do do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 00

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 4.

Flour quiet and firm; Western Extra, $11 75. Wheat active; sales Southern white at $3@3 08; red, $2 65@2 70. Corn dull. Coffee dull and nominal at 43@44c. Whisky dull at $1 78@1 80.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.	
Sailaftin	Clarke	Brownsville.	
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Lavard	Feebles	Monon. city.	
Armenia	McCollum	St. Louis.	
Onward	Melion	St. Louis.	

DEPARTED.

Allatin	Clarke	Brownsville.	
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.	
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Lavard	Feebles	Monon. City.	
Minerva	Worden	Wheeling.	

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was seven feet water in the channel. We had a mild rain yesterday, which continued most of the day.

THE new steamer Pine Grove, Capt. Bryson, being unavoidably detained, will positively leave at 10 a. m. this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE punctual steamer Julia, Capt. Conison, leaves to-day at 4 P. M., for Zanesville and intermediate ports on the Muskingum. This boat has the best accommodations. The first clerk is our old friend Capt. J. C. McVay.

THE fine passenger steamdr Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

THE punctual passenger steamer Jonas Powell, sen., being unavoidably detained, will leave this morning at 10 a. m. for Gallipolis and Portsmouth. This boat has good accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R —
G Monroe, 25 bbls beef; Hiter W B Heck, 50 bbls salt; Turner, 50 heads cabbage; Patterson, 20 bush potatoes; Armstrong, 12 do do, 6 do apples; M Marlte, 20 bush apples; C Fistle, 20 bush potatoes; Mr. Albright, 2 bush corn; W Hawkins, 9 bush apples; R Hamill, 4 do do; G Richey, 28 bush potatoes; W H Barker, 5 sks corn; R S. Hilleary, 15 sks oats; B Hawk, 10 sks oats, 12 sks potatoes; J Kutler, 19 sks oats; J Closs, 13 sks potatoes; Smith Frovin, 30 bush do, 2s do oats; Mrs. Baxter, 24 bush potatoes; Adams & A, 75 sacks oats; Haskey, 29 sks potatoes.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—
F Van Gorder, 90 bbls potatoes, 56 sacks onions and 6 pkgs mdse; J Rhodes, 194 sks barley; L H Voigt & Co, 150 bbls apples; J Herbert, 3 sks eggs; J Gangwisch, 180 sks barley; Phillips & Best, 2 casks glassware; J England, 1 box tools; J H Patterson, 4 bbls apples; Wallace & Co, 2 empty bbls; Simpson & Knox, 175 sks corn; P W Courtney, 2 cars corn.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C. R.—
Col Cross, 1,440 sks oats; Dorrington, 70, 49 bgs rye; Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; Mullen, 5 pkgs scraps iron; Wilson & Co, 2 bxs mdse; Atwell Lee & Co, 7 doz hats, 5 do feelers; J S Dilworth & Co, 25 doz wash boards; Miller & Dickerson, 30 doz buckets; E Heuzleton, 6 do mdse; W N Ogden, 20 bbls bottles, 20 boxes do; J H Ralston, 48 green hides; J McOrhead, 2 cars metal

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 350 bbls flour, 12 bbds tobacco, 2 bbls eggs, 7 bbls butter, 5 boxes household goods, 3 boxes fruit, 1 box merchandise, 1 keg butter, 1 roll merchandise, 1 bundle hames, 11 roll's leather; S Finney, 40 bbls flour; W Bagsley, 15 jars butter, 1 bbl seed, 1 crate eggs, 1 bbl apples; Geo P Morris, 1 bbl apples; C Jenkins, 3 bbls potatoes, 2 bbls onions, 1 tub eggs; Ardesco Oil Co, 130 oil bbls; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 3 bbl cheeses; E Gibson, 2 bbls tobacco; E & P Gerst, 5 empty beer kegs; W Fox, 2 bbls apples; J P Bancroft, 1 keg eggs; 1 crock butter, 1 box merchandise; E Green, 103 bbls apples; F Brunner, 18 do do; J Baldfinger, 3 do do; Steamer Nevada, 3,318 feet lumber; James Gardner, 100 bbls flour.

St. Louis.

PER ARMENIA.—Singer & Co, 12 tons blooms; Oldenhouse & Co, 25 tons pig metal; Graff, Bennett & Co, 3 tons scrap iron; Clarke & Co, 45 rolls leather; Lyon, Sharp & Co, 40 tons bar iron.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry executions issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, on Monday the 28th day of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate. To wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Archibald B. Taylor of, in, and to all that certain lot or parcel of ground in the town of Buena Vista, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a post on Spice alley, thence along said alley sixty feet, to First street, thence along First street north one hundred and twenty feet to Main street, thence along Main street east sixty feet to the corner of lot No. 3 of block 4, thence by said lot No. 3 south one hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning; being lot No. 4 of block 4 in the town of Buena Vista, having a front of sixty feet on Main street and extending back along First street one hundred and twenty feet, on which there is erected a two story frame tavern house, frame stable, shop, smoke house, coal house, &c., being the same piece of ground which was conveyed to said Archibald B Taylor by the heirs of Daniel Greenawalt, deceased, by deed dated November 8th, 1859, and recorded in vol. 135, page 490.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Archibald B. Taylor, at the suit of Jacob S Greenawalt.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac G. Thomas, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situated and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the time of low water mark on the Allegheny river, at the dividing thence by land of Wallace and others, formerly George Beal, north 2½ west, 61-10 perches, more or less, to the outside line of the Pennsylvania canal, and thence by the same south seventy-two and one half-degrees, west eighty-seven perches to a point, thence by lands of Peter Klingensmith, south one and one-quarter, east six perches, more or less, to low water mark on the Allegheny river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing three acres, more or less. Said piece of land being situated and lying in the township of Shaler, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac G. Thomas, at the suit of Thomas D. Loomis for use—now for use of William Ward.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John McCloskey, James McCloskey and John S. Cosgrave, partners as McCloskey, Cosgrave & Co., of, in and to all that certain piece or tract of land, being a part of lot No. 1 situated and lying in the township of Mifflin, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a black oak; thence south seventeen degrees west fifty-nine and sixty-nine perches, to a chestnut oak; thence south twenty-one degrees, east fifty-nine perches to a white oak; thence north seventy degrees and a half, east one hundred perches to a stone; thence north, one degree east, forty-two and one-tenth perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-eight degrees, west thirty-two perches to a post on the line of the land of Henry Succop; thence south seventy-six and a half degrees, west one hundred perches to a stone; thence along the line of J. Hamet's land, south twenty-five degrees east twenty-one perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees west, sixty-one and one-tenth perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing eight acres, being the same piece of land conveyed by deed from Peter and Christian Seawold by deed, dated January 4th, A. D., 1858, and recorded in Deed book, vol. 131, page 629, and which the said Seawolds agreed well and truly to convey to Jimmy Snodgrass, by Article of Agreement, dated the 1st of October, A. D., 1858, for the purpose of surveying, laying out, constructing, occupying, and using forever, through, over and across the said piece of land, a rail way, rail road, wagon road, or other road, and to make such drains, sluices, embankments, cuttings, culverts and bridges, as they may at any time deem necessary.

Also, together with free ingress, egress and regress over and through the said defendants, their heirs and assigns, at all times and seasons forever hereafter, into, along, upon, and out of the said strip and piece of ground, and all such rights, privileges and appurtenances as may be needful and necessary to the said defendants, their heirs and assigns, or any of them, for the full, complete, and perfect construction, maintainance, occupation, use and enjoyment of said right of way forever, which said right of way privileges became vested in the said defendants by deed from Aaron B. West and wife, to James McK. Snodgrass, dated October 21st, A. D. 1858, and by assignment thereof from defendants, dated November 15th, A. D. 1858, which deed and assignment are recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, in deed book vol. 135, pages 587, &c., and upon which are erected a two story frame stable and barn.

Also—A free and exclusive right of way, through, on, over and across a certain tract of and which is owned by Jacob Hays, and situate in the Fifth Ward of the city of Allegheny, by lands late of the said James McK. Snodgrass, late of Christopher and Peter Seawold, Hardin Burns, ——— Whitaker and McClures heirs, with the full right and privilege of making, constructing, maintaining and using thereon a railroad, with one or more tracks, and all other work necessary for the purpose of carrying and transporting coal and other materials, thereover, to or to lands the property of Monongahela river, with the full right and privilege; also, to enter, with the same, upon the said right of way, and at any time thereafter, to alter the course and location thereof, and the ground on which the same is laid, to make drains, sluices, embankments, cuttings, culverts and bridges as may be found necessary, together, also, with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances hereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, occupying and using for the purpose of the said rail road, wagon road and other road by the said defendants, their heirs and assigns; provided that the said right of way shall not exceed thirty feet in width; and fifteen feet from the southern terminus, where it may widen to sixty feet in width) and shall begin on the northern side of the outlet of the coal bank of land, on the line late of the said Christopher and Peter Seawold, and thence along said outlet, north and south, across the said tract, about fourteen hundred and thirty feet, to land late of the said James McK. Snodgrass: Provided, also, however, that at the option of the said Jacob Hays, his heirs and assigns, the same may be carried and extended up and along either or both of the branches of Pinkerton's run, which rise in the said tract, and privileges became vested in the defendants by deed from Jacob Hays and Wife to James McK. Snodgrass, dated October 22, A.D. 1858, said right of way through James McK. Snodgrass and Wife to the defendants, dated November 15th, A.D. 1858, which deed and assignment are recorded in Recorder's office of said county in Deed Book, vol. 135, pages 587 and 588.

Also—The free and uninterrupted use, liberty, privilege and right of way and passage, without restriction, on, through, over and across the said piece of land, situate in Mifflin township, in the County and State last aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the corner of land of Thomas Sanders, and of J. Hammet and Jacob Hays, thence along the line of said Hays, east by a post; thence along land of Thomas Sanders, north seventy degrees east, seventeen and five-tenths perches to a sugar tree, thence north, one degree east, forty-two and one-tenth perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-eight degrees, west thirty-two perches to a post on the line of the land of Henry Succop; thence south seventy-six and a half degrees, west one hundred perches to a post; thence south twenty-five degrees east twenty-one perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees west, sixty-one and one-tenth perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing eight acres, being the same piece of land conveyed by deed from Peter and Christian Seawold by deed, dated January 4th, A. D., 1858, and recorded in Deed book, vol. 131, page 629, and which the said Seawolds agreed well and truly to convey to Jimmy Snodgrass, by Article of Agreement, dated the 1st of October, A. D., 1858, for the purpose of surveying, laying out, constructing, occupying, and using forever, through, over and across the said piece of land, a rail way, rail road, wagon road, or other road, and to make such drains, sluices, embankments, cuttings, culverts and bridges as they may at any time deem necessary.

Also, together with free ingress, egress and regress over and through the said defendants, their heirs, and assignes, at all times and seasons forever hereafter, into, along, upon, and out of the said strip and piece of ground, and all such rights, privileges, and appurtenances as may be needful and necessary to the said defendants, their heirs and assigns, or any of them, for the full, complete, and perfect construction, maintenance, occupation, use and enjoyment of said right of way forever, which said right of way privileges became vested in the said defendants, by deed from Aaron B. West and wife, to James McK. Snodgrass, dated October 21st, A. D. 1858, and by assignment thereof from defendants, dated November 15th, A. D. 1858, which deed and assignment are recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, in deed book vol. 135, pages 587, &c., and upon which are erected a two story frame dwelling-house, a stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McCloskey, James McCloskey and John S. Cosgrave, partners as McCloskey, Cosgrave & Co., at the suit of William Bagaley and Joshua Rhodes in trust for themselves and others.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of John S. Cosgrave of, in and to all of the following described lot of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, in the First Ward, as laid out in the plan of the city of Pittsburgh, on the corner of Second street and Cherry alley, in the city of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot No. 297, on Second street and Cherry alley aforesaid, and running thence northwardly by Second street thirty-nine feet, eleven inches and two-tenths of an inch; thence at right angles with Second street, seventy-nine feet, eleven and one-half inches; thence by a line parallel with Second street aforesaid, westwardly thirty-nine feet; thence by said alley southwardly eighty feet to the place of beginning, containing on Second street, from Cherry alley, thirty-nine feet, eleven inches and ten-sixteenths of an inch, more or less, to a part of said lot No. 297, conveyed by Daniel Hunter in his life time to Jane Taggart, and exte of Perrysville, by deed dated February 5th, A. D. 1859, and recorded in deed book vol. 88, page 573, granted and conveyed to Cosgrave, and which said premises were levied on as the said property of John McCloskey, Sheriff of Allegheny County, to David Holmes and his wife by deed, dated October 31st, 1854, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in deed book vol 116, page 270, conveyed to the said John S. Cosgrave, party of the first part hereto.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McCloskey, at the suit of C. B. M. Smith for use of A. W. Foster, Esq.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Frederick Trax, of, in and to all those certain lots of ground, situate in Reserve township, Allegheny county, to wit: Lots numbered fourteen, fifteen and sixteen in Joseph N. Patterson's plan of lots, laid out by Thomas Whiteside on the New Franklin road, and in depth 250 feet to Ascent street, and adjoining lots Nos. 13 and 15 and on said Ascent street. Lot No. 15 is bounded on the west by lot No. 14, and on the east by Ascent street, and on the north by lot No. 16, and being 60 feet front and 250 feet in depth. Lot No. 16 is bounded on the north by lot No. 17, on the east by Ascent street, on the west by lot No. 15, and being 60 feet front and 250 feet in depth; said lots are occupied jointly, and the improvements thereon are a dwelling house, slaughter house and stable, all frame.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Trax, at the suit of Isaac Kahn.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas H. Shore, of, in and to the lots of William Thompson and Mary H. Stewart, his Administrators, of, in and to all the following pieces or parcels of land in Ross township, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a bush or tree, thence by land of B. Kahn's heirs, north seventy-two degrees, west 65 8-10 perches, to a pin near a chestnut oak; thence by Chadwick's lands, north 65½ degrees, west 6 1-10 perches, to a locust; thence by land of George Hurst, north 8½ degrees, east 55 7-10 perches, to a pin; thence by B. Kahn's heirs, south 82½ degrees, east 74 7-10 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres and 158 perches, be the same more or less, and wherein six acres and 58 perches of coal, being the same piece of land which Daniel Dempsey and Mary, his wife, by deed dated May 5th, 1853, recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for said county, in Deed Book vol. 115, page 321, granted and conveyed unto Thomas H. Stewart, upon which is erected a two story frame house.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Reserve township, county of Allegheny, and bounded and described as No. 10 in the plan of the sub-division of the farm of said Daniel McKelvy, late of said county, deceased, said plan is recorded in the Recorder's office in and for said county in Deed Book, volume 140 pages 303, &c., and on which lot is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McCloskey, James McCloskey and John S. Cosgrave, partners as McCloskey, Cosgrave & Co., at the suit of William Bagaley and Joshua Rhodes in trust for themselves and others.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of John S. Cosgrave of, in and to all of the following described lot of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, in the First Ward, as laid out in the general plan of the city of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot No. 297, on Second street and Cherry alley aforesaid, and running thence northwardly by Second street thirty-nine feet, eleven inches and two-tenths of an inch; thence at right angles with Second street, seventy-nine feet, eleven and one-half inches; thence by a line parallel with Second street aforesaid, westwardly thirty-nine feet; thence by said alley southwardly eighty feet to the place of beginning, containing on Second street, from Cherry alley, thirty-nine feet, eleven inches and ten-sixteenths of an inch, more or less, to a part of said lot No. 297, conveyed by Daniel Hunter in his life time to Jane Taggart, and exte of Perrysville, by deed dated February 5th, A. D. 1859, and recorded in deed book vol. 88, page 573, granted and conveyed to Cosgrave, and which said premises were levied on as the said property of John McCloskey, Sheriff of Allegheny County, to David Holmes and his wife by deed, dated October 31st, 1854, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in deed book vol 116, page 270, conveyed to the said John S. Cosgrave, party of the first part hereto.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McCloskey, at the suit of C. B. M. Smith for use of A. W. Foster, Esq.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Frederick Trax, of, in and to all those certain lots of ground, situate in Reserve township, Allegheny county, to wit: Lots numbered fourteen, fifteen and sixteen in Joseph N. Patterson's plan of lots, laid out by Thomas Whiteside on the New Franklin road, and in depth 250 feet to Ascent street, and adjoining lots Nos. 13 and 15 and on said Ascent street. Lot No. 15 is bounded on the west by lot No. 14, and on the east by Ascent street, and on the north by lot No. 16, and being 60 feet front and 250 feet in depth. Lot No. 16 is bounded on the north by lot No. 17, on the east by Ascent street, on the west by lot No. 15, and being 60 feet front and 250 feet in depth; said lots are occupied jointly, and the improvements thereon are a dwelling house, slaughter house and stable, all frame.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Trax, at the suit of Isaac Kahn.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas H. Shore, of, in and to the lots of William Thompson and Mary H. Stewart, his Administrators, of, in and to all the following pieces or parcels of land in Ross township, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a bush or tree, thence by land of B. Kahn's heirs, north seventy-two degrees, west 65 8-10 perches, to a pin near a chestnut oak; thence by Chadwick's lands, north 65½ degrees, west 6 1-10 perches, to a locust; thence by land of George Hurst, north 8½ degrees, east 55 7-10 perches, to a pin; thence by B. Kahn's heirs, south 82½ degrees, east 74 7-10 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres and 158 perches, be the same more or less, and wherein six acres and 58 perches of coal, being the same piece of land which Daniel Dempsey and Mary, his wife, by deed dated May 5th, 1853, recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for said county, in Deed Book vol. 115, page 321, granted and conveyed unto Thomas H. Stewart, upon which is erected a two story frame house.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Reserve township, county of Allegheny, and bounded and described as No. 10 in the plan of the sub-division of the farm of said Daniel McKelvy, late of said county, deceased, said plan is recorded in the Recorder's office in and for said county in Deed Book, volume 140 pages 303, &c., and on which lot is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John W. Duncan, at the suit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Matthew Sproul, of, in, and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the First Ward, city of Pittsburgh, fronting 18½ feet on Third street, and in depth 36 feet on the East side of Redoubt alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Sproul, at the suit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Christy's heirs, of, in, and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the North side of Third street, First Ward, on the West side of Chancery lane, First Ward; thence northwardly along said lane, First Ward; 18 feet on the South side of Third street, First Ward; thence by a line parallel with Second street, First Ward; 41 feet on the West side of Diamond, First Ward; 21 feet on the East side of Diamond, First Ward; 110 feet on the South side of Diamond alley, First Ward.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Robert Christy's heirs, at the suit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Frew, deceased, in the hands of Diana W. Frew, his administratrix with notice to Theadore S. Tower